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SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

INDIANA.

Tuberculosis—Notification of Cases—Control of—Disinfection. (Act Mar. 5, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That tuberculosis being hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease dangerous to the public health, it shall be the duty of every practicing physician in this State to report the name and address of every person known by him to be infected with tuberculosis to the health officer of the city, town, or county in which such person resides, at least [sic] five days after such fact comes to the knowledge of the physician; it shall also be the duty of the chief officer having charge for the time being of any hospital, dispensary, asylum, or other similar private or public institution to report the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed if known, and the home address of every person having tuberculosis who comes under his care or under his observation, at least five days after such fact comes to his knowledge, to the health officer of the city, town, or county from which such patient comes; and it shall be the duty of every authorized school physician to report the name, age, sex, color, school, and home address of every school child, teacher, or school janitor, having tuberculosis, who comes under his observation in the performance of his duties in connection with the medical inspection of schools, at least five days after such fact comes to his knowledge, to the health officer of the city, town, or county in which such child, teacher, or janitor resides.

SEC. 2. The health officer of every city, town, and county in the State shall report monthly to the State board of health, the names and addresses of, and all other information available concerning persons infected with tuberculosis which have been reported to him during that period as provided in section 1 of this act. The State board of health shall appoint a deputy whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the State board of health, to tabulate all such reports received from the health officers of the cities, towns, and counties and to investigate the prevalence, causes, and distribution of human tuberculosis in the State for the purpose of determining its relation to the public health and welfare, and to devise ways and means for restricting and controlling the disease. The results of his investigations shall form a part of the annual report of the State board of health and shall be otherwise distributed as the State board of health may decide among the people of the State for their enlightenment as to the prevalence and dangers of tuberculosis and the best methods of its cure and prevention.

SEC. 3. The health officer of every city, town, and county, shall as soon as possible after he receives the report of any physician or other authority as provided in section 1 of this act, that a person under their care and observation is suffering from tuberculosis, except in the cases of inmates of hospitals, dispensaries, asylums, or other similar private or public institutions, and also immediately after receiving notice as herein-after provided of the removal of any such person infected with tuberculosis, ascertain

the name and address of the owner or agent of the apartment, home, room, or premises occupied by such person so infected with tuberculosis and notify immediately such owner or agent that an apartment, house, room, or premises, owned or rented by such owner or agent is occupied by a person infected with tuberculosis and further inform him of the duties hereinafter required of him in connection with the death or removal of such person infected with tuberculosis and in connection with the disinfection of such apartment, home, room, or premises, and the penalties for failure to comply with such provisions.

SEC. 4. When any apartment, house, room, or premises, is vacated by the death or removal therefrom of a person infected with tuberculosis, the owner or agent of such apartment, house, room, or premises shall notify the health officer of the city, town, or county in which such apartment, house, room, or premises is situated that such apartment, house, room, or premises has been vacated. Upon receiving such notice such health officer shall himself or through his deputies disinfect such apartment, house, room, or premises in the following manner: All windows, outside doors, and exits of such apartment, house, room, or premises shall be closed and all inside doors, closets, drawers, and shelves of the aforesaid apartment, house, room, or premises shall be open during the process of disinfection for a period of not less than two hours and a separate vessel of the disinfectant hereinafter provided shall be exposed in each room and hall; and in a temperature not lower than 50 degrees above Fahrenheit and with atmospheric moisture of not less than 60 per cent of saturation there shall be used 10 ounces of formaldehyde and 5 ounces of permanganate of potash per 1,000 cubic feet of room space; in a temperature not higher than 50 degrees Fahrenheit and with atmospheric moisture not exceeding 60 per cent of saturation there shall be used 20 ounces of formaldehyde and 10 ounces of permanganate of potash per 1,000 cubic feet of room space. All expenses of such disinfection shall be borne by the city, town, or county in which the aforesaid apartment, house, room, or premises is situated.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any owner or agent to rent or allow to be occupied any apartment, house, room, or premises vacated by the death or removal therefrom of a person infected with tuberculosis until such apartment, house, room, or premises shall have been thoroughly disinfected as above provided.

SEC. 6. Any physician, any chief officer having charge of any hospital, dispensary, asylum or other similar private or public institution, any authorized school physician, any city, town, or county health officer, or any owner, agent, or any other person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

Open-Air Schools—Establishment and Maintenance—Toilet Facilities for Schools. (Act Mar. 3, 1915.)

SECTION 1. (f) It is hereby made lawful for any township trustee, board of school trustees, and boards of school commissioners to establish and maintain open-air schools, and when such open-air schools are established the provisions of this act governing heating and ventilation shall not apply to such open-air schoolrooms.

(g) Water-closets, or dry closets when provided, shall be efficient and sanitary in every particular and furnished with stalls for each hopper or place; and when said water or dry closets are not provided, then sanitary outhouses, well separated for the sexes, shall be provided. Good, dry walks shall lead to all outhouses and screens or shields be built in front of them. Outhouses for males shall have urinals arranged with stalls and with conduits of galvanized iron, vitrified drain pipe, or other impervious material, draining into a sewer vault or other suitable place approved by the health authorities. Any agent, person, firm, or corporation, selling, trading, or giving to any township trustee, school trustee, or board of school commissioners any material, supplies, sanitary apparatus, or systems, which when constructed or remodeled